



JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. John G. Carlisle, representing the 6th district of Kentucky in the present Congress, is now forty-eight years of age, seven years of which he has served in Congress, with increased distinction each term. Soon after entering upon his first term in 1876 it was conceded by the older members of the House that Mr. Carlisle was destined to become a central figure in national politics, and time has verified the wisdom of their prophecy by his elevation to the speakership of the body in which he has so brilliantly figured.

The contest from which Mr. Carlisle has just so successfully emerged is a victory that brings him into national prominence as an excellent probability on the Presidential ticket of 1884. Within an hour after his selection by the caucus for the speakership there were not a few emphatic in their opinion that the present honor was only a step to the Presidency of the Senate in 1885.

In other words, it is claimed that Carlisle will be the Democratic nominee for Vice President next year in combination with some northern man for the Presidency, thus uniting the two great sections of the party, North and South. The northern gentleman to complete the ticket is not named.

MR. CARLISLE'S VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.
Your correspondent sought an interview with the new Speaker and found him willing to frankly express himself on subjects for future legislation.

"Mr. Carlisle, do you consider your selection for Speakership an endorsement by the Democratic party of your reformatory views on the tariff?"

"Most emphatically, yes. I was the only candidate for the honor representing my party's policy on the tariff. Messrs. Randall and Cox each holding views inconsistent with our position on the purposes of a tariff."

"Do you mean tariff for revenue only?"

"That is the constituent principle, to be regulated, however, so as to protect our home industries without fostering monopolies. For instance, we should have a high tariff on manufactured products coming in competition with home industries, with a low tariff on raw materials not attainable in our own country."

"Do you anticipate any attempt in the present Congress to revise the existing laws on the subject?"

"There will probably be no effort of the kind until a change in the political complexion of the Senate occurs. I believe, however, that the question will be approached sooner or later intelligently and for the best interests of the country at large."

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
Mr. Carlisle was born September 5th, 1835, in Kentucky county. His early days were spent in securing an education as the country schools of those days afforded, at the same time supporting himself by his own labor. An opportunity was presented and young Carlisle began the study of law in Covington. At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar in 1858, and so rapid was his rise in the profession and so great his popularity with the people that he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature in 1861, a State Senator in 1869, and again in 1879, Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, serving until September, 1875.

Mr. Carlisle was then relieved of the Lieutenant-Governorship by his election to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. He was returned to the Forty-seventh Congress, in which he became a conspicuous figure, and now he is Speaker of the Forty-eighth.

Personally Mr. Carlisle is quite dignified, yet very courteous in manner, and impresses one with the opinion that he is a character of more than ordinary ability, by nature and tact a brilliant leader and conscientious politician. The country at large will anticipate his career as Speaker with considerable interest.

The President's Message.

Pursuant to the mandate of the Federal constitution, President Arthur, on the 4th inst., submitted to the Congress, just assembled, his message on the condition of the country and the affairs of the government at home and abroad.

While the Message is not a profound state paper, and is not calculated to impress the reader with the belief that our accidental President is a great statesman, yet it compels us to admit that it is, on the whole, well written, abounding in useful information to the country and contains several recommendations for additional legislation which Congress would do well to adopt, as for instance, the enactment of stringent legislation against the survivor of the "twin relief" mormonism, the necessity of protecting the public forests, the duty of pro-

viding by appropriate legislation for the presidential succession, and the importance of providing at once adequate defenses for our extensive coast so as to insure protection to our seaboard cities and maritime interests against ravages in the event of a foreign war.

His treatment of the finances is interesting and methodical, but omits somewhat of the financial and legislative details which would wonderfully please Wall Street, but which, if enacted, would irritate labor, which it is beginning to be understood is the capital, somewhat sensitive.

The message concludes with a wall at the recent decision of the supreme court invalidating the civil rights bill, and the executive pledges his unhesitating approval of any legislation whereby Congress may lawfully supplement the guarantee of the constitution for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of any right privilege and immunity of citizenship.

THE trial of Chas. Wing, for the killing of Cruger at Princeton, resulted in a hung jury. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

The election of Carlisle settles at least the question of the tariff from a Democratic standpoint; that is, it settles the doctrine contended for by the party, which is a tariff for reform as distinguished from a tariff for protection. We take it, that the next Democratic convention will proclaim in plain, unmistakable language the principles of party and consistency with itself, and should it, a tariff for revenue will be proclaimed as heretofore in its conventions. We do not say that every Democrat in the United States agrees to or gives this principle his support, but a large majority, overwhelmingly large. It is also true that a large portion of the Republican party favors a tariff so laid or adjusted. That party in convention formed will not proclaim a tariff for revenue. Republicans usually attend and control conventions, and hence, as they have, heretofore, we will expect them in Republican convention assembled to fling their banner to the breeze inscribed therein protection as their rallying cry in the Presidential contest which will take place in 1884.

* Sweet sounding is the word "protection." It implies something to protect, some interest to care for, and implicitly that some one or more needs protection. Let us, reader, examine these propositions and see what they mean. While the word protection is rather attractive in this instance we in all candor think it very deceptive and oppressive in its deception. Now, who wants and demands the protection? Monopoly, wealth, corporations and giants are the ones. Do they need it? Wealth can care for itself. Monopolies always have, corporations almost universally do, and we know giants have the power, if they choose to exercise it. If these things are true, what protection do they need? Justice, equity and truth say none. If this is true, then it is a false sympathy which goes out to them in legislation from the Republican party, and it is this sympathy and legislation Democrats oppose. The sympathy is the war tariff which the Democrats are seeking to revise. They favor one for the purpose of raising revenue. This is the primary object, and that only. The mode of raising revenue for the support of the government by a tariff law, by custom been so interwoven with the institutions of the country, that there is no considerable number of our people or any organized party seeking to do otherwise now, although they might think as an original proposition that it were raised otherwise it would be more equitable, fall upon the wealth of the country and cause the government to be run by all parties in power more economically, because the people would feel directly and know what their Government was costing, therefore our politicians and legislators would be careful and watchful. As the old war smelt the battle afar off, so our lawmakers, wanting to keep their places and a party desiring to obtain and maintain ascendancy, would spend and allow stolen by fat jobs and otherwise as little of the people's money as possible consistent with the interests of the country, as a general thing. But, as we have heretofore stated, that doctrine is not now contended for by any party or by many of those who believe it the better way to raise revenue. Now what we mean by revenue and what the Democratic party means in this connection, revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, including interest on our debt.

This is all the revenue we want—this is all the tax that should be imposed. And the tax should be imposed with this object in view. A tax for revenue and that alone "only" if you please. And we believe with the experience of an hundred years and with the facts staring us right in the face, that the wealth of the country seemingly continued in the hands of manufacturers, corporations and their allies, that situated as they are, in a country boundless almost in extent, finest waterpowers in the world, most abundant supply (inexhaustible it would seem) of timber, coal and mineral wealth and abounding in and having the capacity to produce the raw material necessary to a marvelous extent, they should be contented with such protection as a tariff for revenue will afford. Content or not—they will have to submit.

The people have become aroused and will not be satisfied until this robber war tax shall be adjusted, revised, lessened.

The burden then will be as heavy upon the poor and weak, as the rich and strong should ask. If this does not suit, why, let a swap take place. Let the wealthy monopolists and allies give up their riches, wrung from the great masses, and take their places. Perhaps a change of pastures would be beneficial to both parties.

Seeing that the Democratic party

alone seems willing to so shape its action as to accomplish these desirable results, we appeal to all to support it, believing that all should, we appeal to the people—the American people, to throw off the shackles binding you to party, that causes you to be blind to your own interest and to vote directly against not only right, but against your own interests. Have we not a right to appeal and expect that it will be granted? Mr. Randall, we take it, has more experience as much or more ability and as good a man, but we could not favor his election as Speaker in this contest, even if residences had been changed.

This election, then, is but an earnest, another evidence of the Democratic party's position on the tax. Relief! Relief! is what the people want—demand we must have, and what the Democratic party propose to give.

Beda Budget.

Dec. 10th, 1883.

As I have been silent for a long time, I will write you a few items from our little village.

Corn has about all been gathered and the yield was better than was expected. Tobacco is being sold at satisfactory prices.

A protracted meeting is in progress at No Creek, conducted by the pastor, Mr. Barnes.

We have a fine debating society here, which we hope, will be well conducted and attended, and prove beneficial to all concerned.

Miss B. A. Worthington, of McLean county, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Minor Hocker left for Texas, last Monday.

Mr. G. W. Bennett is having a book-room built, which, when completed, will be quite commodious.

A. L. Westerfield has purchased a fine span of mules; the price paid was \$255.

R. M. Bennett, our blacksmith, has recovered his shop, which makes quite a change in its look.

Messrs. R. P. and A. L. Bennett, spent two weeks in Indiana, where they have relatives.

Bro. Smith did not fill his appointment here, yesterday, but will preach here the next four Sunday.

Miss Belle Carson, of Owensboro, is visiting here. More anon. T. B.

Centertown Gleanings.

We are having delightful weather for December. Indeed were likely to run short of hog-killing weather, it is so warm.

Business is on the dull orbit this last week or two. The fall trade is over and merchants will have to be patient a little while till another busy season sets in.

Mr. Ford's new palatial residence is beginning to take shape under the management of Mr. Abe Bossett, and ere long he will have one of the most substantial as well as one of the most imposing edifices in this part of the county.

The Rowe store is slowly but surely progressing. It will be ready for occupancy in a week or ten days.

Rone & Brother's shop is in full blast, in fact they have one of the best equipped shops of the kind in the Green River country. In addition to everything kept in a first class saddle and harness shop they manufacture and keep on hand the celebrated Rone collars, and I don't doubt whether there is a workman in that line anywhere that can excel them in workmanship, and taking all things into consideration, the Rone Bros. deserve and should have a liberal patronage.

Jno. M. Bishop has finished and elegantly furnished his new house. He now has the nicest residence in his part of the county, and no one more than John Bishop deserves a nice new house; he is a first class fellow.

Wade Rowe is preparing a good dwelling on the land purchased of Bell, on the road between this and Hartford. Success to Wade, for he always was a good fellow.

J. Burke Wade has been for the last several days engaged in breaking ground for corn next year, which is a capital good plan. He will very likely be back about ground next spring, and who but knows that will put that ground in the best order.

Dr. P. J. Coffman has cut between three and four hundred logs on the land he bought of Jacob C. Warden. He has delivered the most of them to Mr. Ford at Livermore, to whom he had sold them. He is now preparing to move over the creek in his wife's father's neighborhood, having sold his farm to J. E. Coleman.

Frank Tichenor has been making some improvements on his residence. Frank is no stand-still and do-nothing sort of a fellow.

Some parties killed their pork a week ago, the weather turned suddenly so warm, they have been more or less uneasy for fear their meat would spoil.

Little Arthur, the two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Oglesby, who live near Squire Byers, died of diphtheria. He was a very sprightly child. The parents have the sympathy of every one.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hefflin, a son, on the 27th ult.

J. S. Lescure, of this place, has typhoid malarial fever. He is steadily improving.

John P. Rowe is sick with a fever of a malarial character.

Uncle George and Aunt Sallie Rowe are assisting their son Dee, who has just taken charge of the Hartford House. They will remain two or three weeks.

Uncle Johnny Smith visited his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Coffman, at Island last week.

Mr. Godfrey McHenry spent two or three days in this vicinity bird hunting. He and Alvin Rowe killed a goodly number of them. Birds were never more plentiful than they are in this section of the county.

Miss Mattie Robertson, daughter of

P. R. Robertson, of Pond Run neighborhood, is making an extended visit at her grandpa's, Uncle Buck Wade.

Miss Edlie, daughter of Frank Tichenor, is visiting her Uncle, Will Berry Tichenor's family, on the other side of Rough River.

A. Lee Rowe was at home Saturday and Sunday a week ago, looking hale and hearty.

Miss Clara Patterson is engaged at her Uncle, Geo. W. Patterson's, as Governess and teacher of his children. She is giving them lessons on the guitar.

Aunt Katie Iglehart, formerly of this county but now of Central City, is visiting her many friends and relatives in this her old neighborhood.

Mr. Sallie A. Ross and son Frank are visiting in Rockport and Pond Run vicinity.

Mrs. Leslie Iglehart, after several weeks absence, returned to her home in this town a week ago, very much improved in health.

An interesting meeting closed at Centertown several days since, after a continuation of 12 days duration, with good results and 30 conversions.

The meeting at Equality is still in progress. I am not advised as to the success.

Rev. Mr. Weaver was on hand at Green River Union, but on account of the meeting at Equality he did not hold services at his church.

Tom Southard and Press Goff killed 22 quail and 3 opossums in two days last week. 800000.

Beaver Dam Notes.

The weather is fine for corn gathering, and the farmers have generally made good use of the time. Many are done gathering. The crop through this section is light, and selling at 45 and 50 cents per bushel.

Stock of all kind is bearing a good price. Messrs. Joe R. Shultz and McCrackin, of the Shultz neighborhood, drove to this place last week and sold to Ben F. Gray a large drove of hogs for \$4.40 per cwt. gross. Mr. Oliver Bossett, of the Centertown neighborhood, was in the Liberty neighborhood week before last buying mules and paying liberal prices. He bought one each from Messrs. R. T. Taylor, H. B. Taylor, and J. D. Hocker for \$80 a head.

Messrs. Barnard and Nave are buying tobacco at this place.

A little child of Wm. A. and Jennie Maddox departed this life on Wednesday last, and was buried at Beaver Dam church on Thursday.

Estle Taylor, son of Mrs. Sarah O. Taylor, was thrown from a horse, about a week ago, breaking his arm. The broken limb was set by Dr. Mitchell, and is doing well.

Born, to the wife of Sam Sowders, Esq., on Friday evening, the 7th inst., a daughter.

Messrs. Ike Kain, Max Moses, John Cone, Press James, A. M. Kennedy, and P. McKinnin have been in town during the past week representing various business interests in Louisville.

RURAL.

Liberty Items.

The fair weather for some time past has been utilized by the farmers in gathering their corn, which is yielding equal to expectations. Some gathered forty bushels to the acre.

Wheat looks quite promising. Tobacco is not all sold.

Stock is commanding good prices. J. A. Taylor sold to H. B. Taylor a pair of days ago a nice lot of young cattle for \$16 per head. Virgil Taylor has thirty or more young mules, some fifteen or twenty ready for the market. Stockmen say they are fine.

B. F. Gray, one of our stock-men, returned from Louisville on the 1st inst., and has been very sick since, but now is not so serious.

Born, to the wife of Peyton Swain, Nov. 21st, a daughter. Dr. Young, master of ceremonies.

Married, in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20th, Harry Mitchell to Miss E. M. Hall. Long life and happiness be yours, friend Harry. Also on Nov. 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Ross, Mr. P. B. Taylor, of Liberty, to Miss Cora L. Ross. May flowers strew your pathway, young friends. As advice is cheap and we are always ready to bestow it, I volunteer mine to you young married friends. It is this, that in the selection of household goods and domestic animals there are two animals that if you do not already possess you should look no time until you secure them. They pay their way and are in every well regulated family. Keep them in the house with you, take them to your work, in fine, never part with them. Their names are bear and cow horse.

Miss Sue Taylor's school at Vine Grove will be out in three weeks.

Miss Murray's school is still flourishing at Liberty. A match spelling there last Friday night. The following districts were represented: Excelsior, Beaver Dam, Union, Cooper's and Vine Grove. Good order and harmony prevailed. Reading next Friday. Come out, Mr. Editor. Leave your sactum in the care of the "devil," and come out and enjoy a treat seldom enjoyed by Editors.

Mr. Editor, a good brother in your political church remarked to me the other day. "Barrett is in clover now."

I asked him why? "Oh, about Tom Henry." Yes, I remarked, I thought you in clover all through the Henry contest, while almost every other Editor was in sedge and nullen. Had the unfortunate Tom Henry been a Republican official, the same of propriety of these same Editors would have been as liberally outraged that their papers would have fairly roared with headlines expressing abhorrence and contempt for so vile and perfidious a wretch as he, and for a party that would en-dorse him. What would they not say? Stand up hard, Mr. Editor. If you never commit any greater political sin than opposing Tom Henry, you will be sure to gain the Heaven Editorial.

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"Rural's" letter in last week's Herald was a good one, as all his productions are, but he outdid himself in his last. His ridicule would have done honor to a Republican stump speaker. He has "Morrow" in his bones. I always knew he was a right at heart. Come out on the Lord's side and shake hands with Bro. Barrett, and denounce wickedness in high places wherever found.

Yours,
G. RANGER.

New York City Letter.

November 28th, 1883.

Thinking that perhaps a few lines from this the metropolis of the new world would find space in your paper, I take this opportunity of writing.

I left Kentucky on the 18th of November, and arrived here, after a long and pleasant trip, on the 22d. Taking the Pan Handle route from Louisville I passed through Kentucky and the greater part of Ohio during the night, much to my dissatisfaction, for I was anxious to see Ohio, the State that had so gallantly cast off the shackles of Republicanism in the last State election and numbered itself as a Democratic State in time to come.

On reaching Pittsburgh, I was almost tempted to kneel and offer up, what I conceived to be, my last prayer, for surely thought that we were running into the mouth of a volcano or square into the presence of His Majesty who rules below, but looking around me, and seeing that my fellow-passengers were an expression of peace and quietude, I kept my seat, and in a few minutes rushed into the city, where I beheld one vast cloud of smoke and dirt ascending to Heaven, which verified to my mind that the report I had heretofore heard of Pittsburgh being the dirtiest, smokiest place on the continent was true.

After leaving Pittsburgh the country is rugged, but is rich in mineral resources—every few miles could be seen from furnaces belching forth flames of fire, plainly showing that the people of Pennsylvania are a live, wide awake people, and fully mean to maintain the reputation of their State as being one of the leading States in the Union.

In a short time, small specks, became visible on the distant horizon, gradually growing larger and larger, until at last we entered the Juniata valley, bounded on either side by the Allegheny mountains; from here, until I reached Harrisburg, my eyes feasted upon the beauties of nature, and it is useless for me with my feeble pen to attempt to describe the interesting sights that met my gaze. At one time we were in the midst of peaks covered with beautiful foliage lifting their majestic heads to Heaven, at another traversing table lands, on the top of one of which is the celebrated Horse Shoe Bend, the shortest railroad bend in the world, on making this bend and looking hundreds and hundreds of feet below, an indescribable feeling of wonder and awe took possession of me, but after getting safely around and gazing backward I could truly exclaim, as others have done, that it was a grand and glorious sight. Such scenes as this were before my view until night cast her mantle over all, and left me to reflect over the mysteries and beauties of nature and the wisdom and power of nature's God.

To fully understand and appreciate the ability and ingenuity of man, one should visit New York for the first time, and there behold the unlimited and astonishing achievements made by his hand.

This city is situated upon an island, nearly every part of which is covered with magnificent houses, and from sun up until late at night it is one continual city of bustle and confusion; within its limits are people from every portion of the globe, all, apparently, striving to accumulate hoards of wealth, for all with whom I have had dealings grab at a cent piece with as much eagerness as a drowning man at a wisp of straw, but still it is the Metropolis of America, the home of Vanderbilt, Gould and other Wall Street Kings, and the people of the South and West must not complain if their pockets are pillaged to keep up such men and such a Government as it is under its present administration.

Since I have been here I have visited several places of importance, among them Stewart's, the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, one of the finest pieces of work in the world, Central Park, containing 750 acres of land, within which are the statues of a great many noted men, such as Shakespeare, Burns, Webster and many others. It also contains a handsome library and several other magnificent buildings. Small lakes, covered with fowls of every description, are numerous, and taking all in all, it is the most attractive and picturesque place I have ever seen. On last Sabbath I attended Calvary Baptist church, one of the finest structures in the city, presided over by Rev. R. S. McArthur, a very celebrated preacher. I can form but little idea as to his sermon, for I thought I had entered the outskirts of H.aven, (much to my surprise) and spent my time in examining the church and not the preacher.

November 25th was one of the greatest days ever seen in the city of New York. On that day just one hundred years ago the British army evacuated New York, and its one hundred anniversary was celebrated. It is estimated that the procession was six miles long and contained 500,000 people, including the President and Cabinet, the Governors of several States and men of note from every portion of North America. I had the pleasure of seeing the individual named Arthur, and he resembles a big fat Dutchman in every particular, but with the majority around me he seemed to be a hero among heroes. The celebration was undoubtedly a grand success, and Fifth Avenue and Broadway was one solid mass of human beings.

But for fear of trespassing on your space I will close, hoping you and the Herald's success in the future that it has had in the past.

Yours,
F.

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